

The LADIES Diary :
OR, THE
Womens ALMANACK,
For the Year of our LORD, 1708.

Being Bissextile, or Leap-Year.
Containing many Delightful and Entertaining Particu-
lars, peculiarly adapted for the Use and Diversion of

The FAIR-SEX.

Being the Fifth Almanack ever Publish'd of that kind.

1. Hail ANNA, best of Queens, in you Combine
The brightest Glories of your Royal Line.



2. They taught their Britons to o'ercome in Fight,
You teach us both to CONQUER and UNITE.

3. Oh Harmony! Like what they know above,
Where all is UNION, and Eternal LOVE.

4. Heaven did for ANNE the Glorious Work Ordain,
To Crown the Blessings of Her Wondrous Reign :
Posterity Her Pious Care shall bless,
While Men love Freedom and are pleas'd with Peace.

Printed by J. Wilde, for the Company of Stationers. 1708.

A Letter to the Author.

SIR,

Read^{ing} in a Book of Geography the other Day, I found to my great surprize, the following Paradoxes.

There is a certain Place on the Globe, of a considerable Southern Latitude, that hath both the greatest and least Degree of Longitude.

There are Three remarkable Places on the Globe, that differ both in Longitude and Latitude, and yet all lie under one and the same Meridian.

There is a certain Island in the Baltick Sea, to whose Inhabitants the Body of the Sun is clearly visble in the Morning before he riseth, and likewise in the Evening after he is set.

There is a certain Village in the Kingdom of Naples, situate in a very low Valley, and yet the Sun is nearer the Inhabitants thereof every Noon by 3000 Miles and upwards, than when he either riseth or setteth to those of the said Village.

There is a certain remarkable Place of the Earth, of a considerable Southern Latitude, from whose Meridian the Sun removeth not for several days at a certain Time of the Year.

There are Ten Places in the Earth distant from one another 300 Miles and upwards, and yet none of them hath either Long. or Lat.

These things, Sir, to me seem Impossibilities; I should be glad to know your Opinion of them in your next Diary. I am, Sir, yours, &c.

Sir,

The Answer.

ALL these Particulars are very true, as I shall plainly make appear in my next. I am, Sir, Yours,

Coventry, August,
the 9th 1707.

J. TIPPER.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Theory of Navigation Demonstrated, and its Rudiments clearly and plainly proved, from the first and most Simple Principles of the Mathematicks: With all the Rules and Tables useful in the Practice. By James Hudgson, Fellow of the Royal Society. Sold by Rich Mount, in Postern-Row on Tower-Hill, London.

Artificial Teeth set in so well as to eat with them, and not to be discovered from Natural, nor to be taken out at Nights, as is by some falsely suggested, but may be worn Years together. They are an Ornament to the Mouth, and help the Speech. Also Teeth clean'd and drawn by John Wats, Operator, who applies himself wholly to the said Business, and lives in Racquet-Court, Fleetstreet.

The Almanack Explained.

THE *Almanack* or *Kalendar*, is contained in *Twelve Pages*: On the *Top* of each *Page*, is set down the *Name* of each *Month* in the *Year*, and how many *Days* it contains.

Next follows the *Age* and *Quarters* of the *Moon*; or the *Time* when she *changeth*, called *New Moon*, when she is in her *First Quarter* or half enlightened, when she is in the *Full*, and when she *decreaseth* to half her *Light*, called the *Last Quarter*.

Below these, in each *Month* is contained the *Body* of the *Almanack*, properly so called, in *Three Columns*: The *First* contains the *Days* of the *Month*; the *Second*, the *Seven First Letters* of the *Alphabet*, representing the *Seven Days* of the *Week*, the *Red Letter* standing for *Sunday*. The *Third* and *large Column* contains a great many *useful Particulars*, set down against the *Day* of the *Month* on which they happen. In this you have,

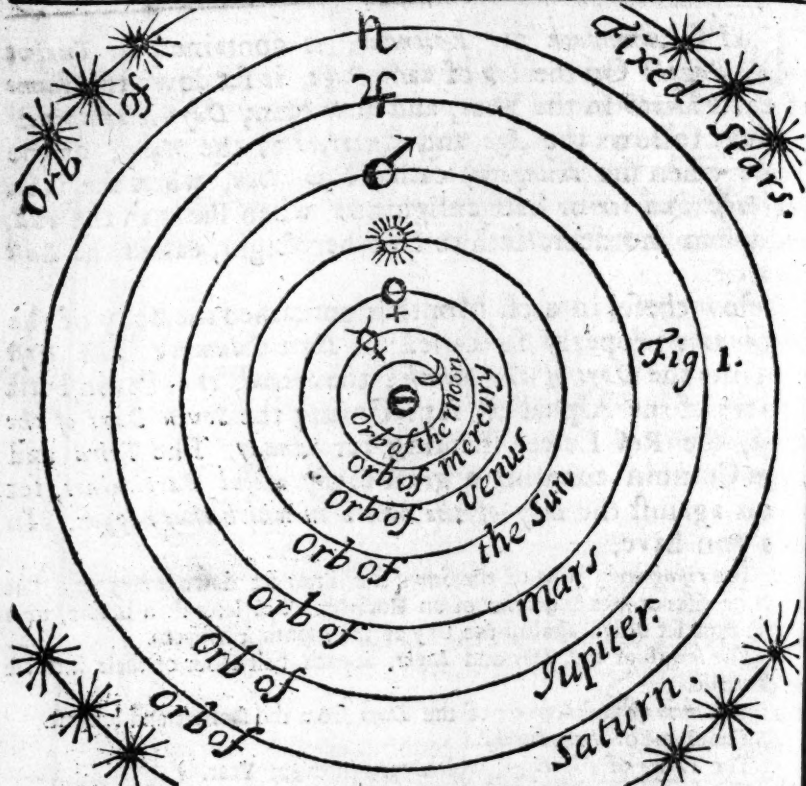
1. The *rising* and *setting* of the *Sun*; this is not set down every day, but when he rises or sets a quarter of an *Hour* sooner or later than before, then is that time set down against the *Day* of the *Month* it happens.
2. The *length* of the *Day* and *Night*, at each half *Hour* of their increase or decrease.
3. The *increase* and *decrease* of the *Days* from the *shortest* and *longest*.
4. The *Time* of *Day break*.
5. The *Times* of *Marriage*, which vary in every *Year*.
6. The *beginning* and *end* of the *Four Terms*.
7. How much *slower* or *faster* a good *Watch* or *Clock* should be from a good *Sun-dial*: For from *Noon* to *Noon* is not exactly 24 *hours*, but some times a little *longer*, and some times a little *shorter*, which creeps on by degrees, and makes that *Difference* as you see there set down. The *Reason* of this is known to them who understand *Astronomy*.
8. The *fixed* and *moveable Feasts*, and all other *Holidays* in the *Year*, to which I have now added, for the *Use* of the *Ladies* of the *Church* of *England*, the *First* and *Second Lessons*, or *Chapters* of the *Bible* that are to be read on each *Day*. Also the *Psalms* that are to be read on some particular *Days*; as for Instance against *Sunday, Feb. 1.* after the Word *Septuagesima*, (which is the Name of that *Day*) it follows thus,

M. (1) *Gen. 1.* -- (2) *Mar. 1.* E. (1) *Gen. 2.* -- (2) *i Cor. 13.*

which is to be thus understood, In the *Morning*, the *First Lesson* is in *Genesis the First Chapter*, and the *Second Lesson* is *Mark the First Chapter*: In the *Evening*, the *First Lesson* is *Genesis the Second*, and the *Second Lesson* is in the *First Epistle* of *Corinthians*, the *Thirteenth Chapter*.

Under the *Kalendar*, in the bottom, there are always some *useful* or *delightful Particulars* inserted: And this *Year* contains an *Account* of some of the *Holidays* of the *Church* of *England*, as far as room would give leave, the rest shall follow in due time.

The Ptolemaick System of the Universe.



HAVING in my former *Diaries* explained the Motions of the Sun and Moon, as also the Nature of their Eclipses, with the Reason why the Moon appears in so many various Shapes in the space of One Revolution; I come now to speak of the other Five Planets, viz. Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Venus, and Mercury: But before I proceed, it will not be amiss to explain the System of the Universe.

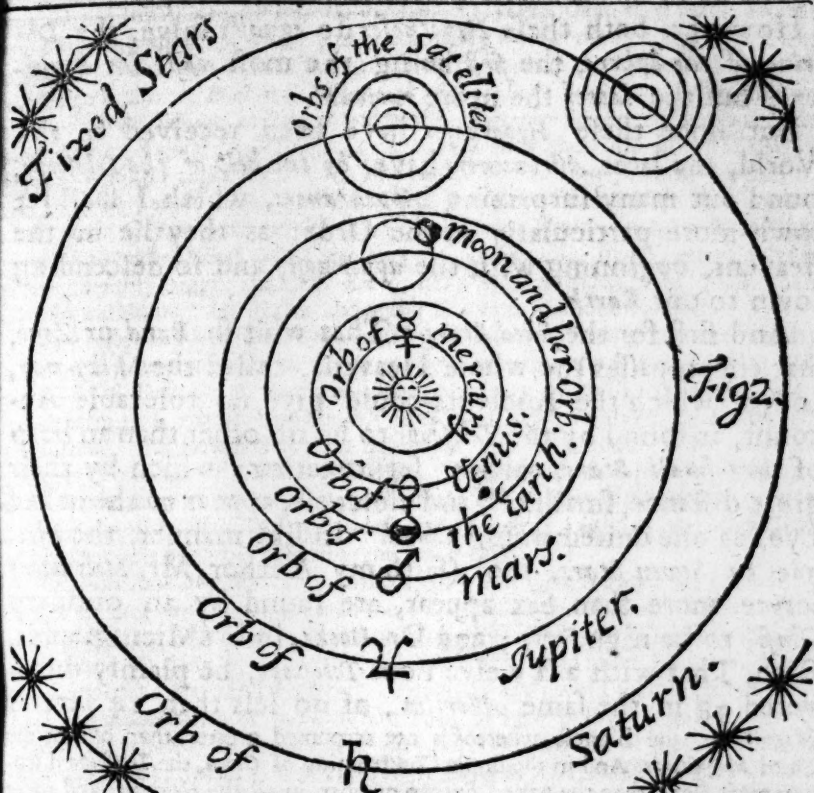
There are various Opinions among the Learned concerning this Difficulty, but the most prevailing are these Two namely, the Ptolemaick, and the Copernican, both which I shall now explain.

Ptolemy, Aristotle, and others held, That the Earth is the Center of the Universe, which remains fixed and immoveable, and the whole Heavens, and fixed Stars move round her in this Order, (see Fig. 1.)

The Planet that moves in a Circle or Orbit, next above the Earth, is the Moon; next above her moves the Planet Mercury; next above Mercury, at a greater Distance still from the Earth, doth the Planet Venus move; and still in a higher

Orb

The Copernican System of the Universe.



Orb, moves the Glorious Sun; the Planet next above the Sun, is Mars; and Jupiter moves still in an Orb or Circle, extended every where beyond the Orb of Mars. Lastly, the farthest of all the Planets from the Earth is Saturn, and he moves in a larger Circle than them all: Above these Planets, a vast Distance, are the fixed Stars, and above the fixed Stars, is the Primum mobile and Imperial Heaven. And this is the Ptolemaick Hypothesis.

The Copernican System, makes the Sun to be the Center of the Universe, (as in the 2d Fig.) round which (in the Order there seen) are the Orbits of Mercury, then that of Venus, then that of the Earth, with that of the Moon about it; then those of Mars, Jupiter and Saturn, one above another, and about the two last the small Circles, that their Attendants or Satellites march in, of which more anon; and above all these the fixed Stars, &c. This is the Order of the Heavens, according to Plato, Aristarchus, Archimedes, and other Ancients; and after it had been almost quite forgot for many Ages, it was revived by Copernicus, and is now almost universally received.

Of the Orbs of the Planets, &c.

However, both these *Hypotheses* do *equally* solve, the *Doctrine of the Sphere*, the *first* being the most *easie* for *Beginners*; but the *latter* the more *rational*.

But since these *Hypotheses* have been received in the World, the later *Astronomers* have, by the help of the *Telescope*, found out many surprizing *Appearances*, which I shall set down more particularly in the Order as they lie in the Heavens, beginning with the *uppermost*, and so descending down to our *Earth*.

And first for the *fixed Stars*: That whitish *Band* or *Zone*, that encompasses the whole Heavens, called the *Milky-way*, and of which the *Ancients* could give no tolerable Account, is found by the *Telescope* to be no other than an heap of very small *Stars*, thickly set together; which by their great distance, smallness, and closeness, appear to the naked Eye, as one united whitish *Cloud*. In like manner, the *Pleiades* or *Seven Stars*, tho' (saith my Author Mr. *Molyneux*) scarce more than Six appear, are found by an ordinary *Glass*, to be nigh *Forty*; and Dr. *Hooke*, in his *Micrographia*, saith, That with a *Twelve Foot Telescope*, he plainly discovered 78 in the same *Asterism*, of no less than 14 several *Magnitudes*, the biggest whereof is not accounted greater than one of the Third *Magnitude*. And in the single Constellation of *Orion*, the *Telescope* discovers more *Stars*, than the naked Eye can number, in all the Heavens; and there is scarce any corner of the Heavens so dark, but the *Telescope* being turned towards it, describes multitudes of glittering *Spangles* therein. On this Account, the Seed of *Abraham*, that was to be made Numerous as the Stars in the Firmament, may yet (for ought we know) admit of Propagation thro' many future Generations, before it comes up to its Limits.

From the *fixed Stars* let us contract our Prospect, and in a vast, long, and almost immense Course homewards, we first meet with *Saturn*. By his slow Motion he takes state upon him (being near 30 Years in walking round the Heavens) as carrying about him something more weighty than ordinary: But the short Sight perceives nothing thereof, and sees nothing but a plain round *Globe*, all his Equipage and Attendants are hid from our view, till survey'd more closely with the *Telescope*, and then behold a mighty *Ring*, parallel to the Equator, bright as the Planets own Face, encompassing round his Body: But this is not all his Equipage, for besides this Throne of Light, this majestick Planet is constantly attended by a Guard of Five *Satellites* or *Moons*, that follow his Motion, and dance round him continually in a Circle.

Jupiter next presents himself less encumbered than *Saturn*, yet not wanting a Courtly Train; for tho' his Guards are but 4 in Number, yet their size and brightness shew their Strength, and their quick Motion round him shews their diligence. *Galileo* (who invented the *Telescope*) was certainly the First Inhabitant of this *Globe*, that ever saw them, and how strangely was he surprized, and struck with wonder, to see Four little *Moons* dancing round *Jupiter*, that from their First Creation, to that lucky Moment, had never struck the Eye of

Of the Orbs of the Planets, &c.

any mortal Inhabitant of this Globe before: Were these then made for the use of poor Man, from whose Knowledge they were concealed for 5000 Years together? Vain Man! that thus presumest to confine the Designs of the Almighty to miserable Dust and Ashes; when his infinite Power can make Millions of intelligent Beings, to serve and praise him. — Besides these Four little Moons about Jupiter, the Telescope discovers that there are about his Body several brighter and darker Parts like broad Belts or Zones, almost parallel to the Ecliptick; as also a Spot found in him, by which 'tis manifest, that Jupiter turns round his own Axis, in the space of about 10 Hours. A very strong Argument to prove, that our Earth may do so likewise, since Jupiter, who is so considerably bigger than the Earth, has a Motion much more quick than ours in 24 Hours. He moves about the Heavens in about 12 Years.

Mars offers himself next, who trusting in his own Strength, is attended by no Guards; he compleats his Circle in 687 Days; but the prying Telescope discovers in his Face, Scars, Spots, and Ruggedness, by which the Ingenious Cassini has determined, that he turns on his own Axis, once in about 24 Hours and 3 quarters. But however furious his Beams are, he is beholden for them to the great Fountain of Light, and Heat, the Sun, which is plainly visible, in that, when he is in his Quadratures with the Sun, and in his Perigæon, he may be seen almost bisected, and to increase and decrease in Light as our Moon, (but never so much as to be horned as the other Inferiors.)

The Glorious Sun doth next present, in whose bright Face, we can hardly expect to find dark Spots, yet such there are, and frequent too. Scheinerus has publish'd a large Book in Folio, of nothing else: The only Discovery that has been made by these Spots, is, that the Sun turns round about his own Axis in the space of 25 Days and a quarter. Formerly one should seldom see the Sun's Face (no more than now our brighter Beauties here below) free from one or more black patches, but now (as if they were grown out of Fashion) he seldom wears any, one in 5 or 7 Years hardly appearing; as if now he put them on, more of necessity to cover an odd Pimple, that may otherwise disfigure his Countenance, than to adorn his Face: How far the Fair-Sex should follow his Example, I dare not venture to determine; but from them we naturally fall to Venus.

Venus, the brightest Planet in the Heavens, she fears not sometimes, even at Noon-day, to display her Beauty, and in this Armour reposing an entire Confidence, performs her Course alone, and free from all other Attendants in 225 days.

Mercury's Wit and Quickness secures him; therefore he has no Train, but generally shelters himself under the Beams of his Potent Lord the Sun, and performs his Circuit round him in about 88 days. But both these Inferiour Planets are found by the Telescope, to increase and decrease as our Moon; for sometime they appear horned, sometime half enlightened, sometime Gibbous, and sometimes Full, even on, or nigh this Conjunction with the Sun; by which it is manifest, the Ptolemaick Hypothesis is False; whatever Hypothesis is True.

And thus at last are we arrived at Home to contemplate our Neighbour the Moon, which we may call our own; for as the Satellites about Saturn and Jupiter move about them, so moves the Moon as a Satellite about us. By the Telescope we distinguish in the Moon's Countenance, an admirable difference of Parts, both for Shape and Colour; the greater Parts resembling our Seas, Lakes, Rivers, Islands, Peninsulas, and Continents; the lesser Spots resembling Mountains, Hills, and Valleys: But whether the Moon is inhabited or not; still admits of various Disputes, tho' believed by the most Ingenious so to be.

January hath One and Thirty Days.

Last Quarter the 3d day a quar. of an ho. aft. 1 in the aftern.
New Moon the 11th day, at 11 at night.

First Quarter the 19th day, at 2 in the afternoon.

Full Moon the 26th day, a quart. after 4 in the morning

1	a	Circumcision	{ Morn Pr (1 Leff.) Gen. 18. (2 Leff.) Rom 2
2	b	Sun ris. 8, set 4.	{ Even. Pr (1 Leff.) Du. 10, v. 12. (2) Colof. 2.
3	c	Watches 9 Minutes and a half too fast.	
4	d	Sund. aft. Circumcif.	{ Morn. (1.) Isa. 41. — (2) Mat. 3.
5	e	W. 10 m. and a q. too f.	{ Even. (1.) Isa. 43. — (2) Rom. 3.
6	f	Epiphany	{ Morn. (1) Isa. 40 — (2) Luke 3, to vers. 23.
7	g		{ Even. (1) Isa. 49. — (2) John 2, to vers. 12
8	a	Watches 11 min. and a quar. faster than a good Sun-Dial,	
9	b	Day breaks 3 quarters after 5 a Clock.	
10	c	Watches 12 minutes too fast the 11th day.	
11	d	1 Sund. after Epiph.	{ Morn. (1) Isa. 44. — (2) Mat. 9
12	e		{ Even. (1) Isa. 46. — (2) Rom. 9
13	f	Marriage comes in this Day.	
14	g	Sun rises 3 quarters after 7, sets 1 quarter after 5.	
15	a	Watches 13 minutes too fast for a good Sun-Dial.	
16	b	Days encreased one hour.	
17	c		
18	d	2 Sund. after Epiph.	{ Morn (1) Isa. 51. — (2) Mat. 16
19	e		{ Even (1) Isa. 53. — (2) Rom. 16
20	f	Watches 14 minutes too fast.	
21	g	Day breaks half an hour after 5.	
22	a	Sun rises half an hour aft. 7, sets half an hour aft 4	
23	b	Term begins. Days 9 hours, Nights 15 hours long	
24	c		
25	d	Su. aft. Epi. S. Paul,	{ Morn. (1) Isa. 55. — (2) Acts 23.
26	e		{ Even. (1) Isa. 56. — (2) Acts 26
27	f		
28	g	Watches 14 minutes 3 quarters too fast.	
29	a		{ Psal. 9, 10, 11. (1 L.) 2 Sam 1. — (2 L.) Mat. 27.
30	b	K. C. M.	{ Pj. 79. 94, 85. (1 L.) Jer. 12. — (2) Heb. 11. v
31	c	Marriage goes out again to morrow. [3 ^d to c. 12 v. 7.	

Upon the First Day of this Month of January, is celebrated the Feast of the Circumcision of Jesus Christ, in Commemoration of the Mystery of his Legal Circumcision, when he, who was the Substance, did at once fulfil and take away the Type thereof.

February hath Nine and Twenty Days.

Last Quarter the 2d day, at 2 in the afternoon.

New Moon the 10th day, at 4 in the afternoon.

First Quarter the 17th day, a quarter after 11 at night.

Full Moon the 24th day, half an hour after 2 in the afternoon.

Sundays, Holydays, Sun's rising and setting, length of the Days and Nights, Terms, Twilight, Day break, &c.

1 **D** Septuag. M. (1) Gen. 1. (2) Mar. 1. E. (1) Gen. 2. (2) 1 Cor. 13.

2 **e** Purificat. M. (1) Wis. 9. (2) Mar. 2. E. (1) Wis. 12. (2) 1 Cor. 14.

3 **f** (Sun rises a qu. aft. 7 the 1st day) Days lengthen'd 2 ho.

4 **g**

5 **a**

6 **b**

7 **c** Watches 14 minutes and a half too fast.

8 **D** Sexagesima. M. (1) Gen. 3. (2) Mar. 8. E. (1) Gen. 6. (2) 2 Cor. 4.

9 **e** Sun rises at 7, and sets at 5 a Clock.

10 **f** Days 10 hours. Nights 14 hours long.

11 **g** Watches 14 minutes too fast.

12 **a** Term ends.

13 **b**

14 **c** Sun rises 3 quarters after 6, sets 1 quarter after 5.

15 **D** Quinq. M. (1) Gen. 9. (2) Mar. 15. E. (1) Gen. 12. (2) 2 Co. 11.

16 **e** Watches 13 minutes too fast the 17th day.

17 **f** Ash. Wednes. { M. Ps. 6. 32. 38. (1) Num. 24. (2) Luke 1.

18 **g** { E. Ps. 102. 130. 143. (1) Nu. 25. (2) Gal. 1.

19 **a** Days lengthened 3 hours.

20 **b** Sun rises half an hour after 6. Days 11 hours long.

21 **c** Watches 12 minutes and a quarter too fast.

22 **D** S. in Lent. M. (1) Gen. 19. (2) Luk. 5. E. (1) Gen. 22. (2) Gal. 5.

23 **e** Sun rises half an hour after 6. Days 11 hours long.

24 **f** S. Matthias. M. (1) Wis. 19. (2) Lu. 7. E. (1) Ecc. 1. (2) Eph. 1.

25 **g** Ember Week. Day breaks half an hour after 4

26 **a** Watches 11 minutes too fast.

27 **b**

28 **c** S. in Lent. M. (1) Ge. 27. (2) Mat. 7. E. (1) Ge. 34. (2) Ro. 12.

The Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary is celebrated upon the Second day of this Month, when Jesus was presented in the Temple, and proclaimed by Simeon and Anna to be the Messiah. It is also call'd Candlemas-day, because the Papists Hallow their Candles on this Day.

March hath One and Thirty Days.

Last Quarter the 3d day, at 10 in the morning.
 New Moon the 11th day, 3 quarters after 6 in the morn.
 First Quarter the 18th day, at 4 a Clock in the morning.
 Full Moon the 25th day, half an hour after 5 in the morn.

1	d	Watches 10 minutes faster than a good Sun-dial.
2	e	
3	f	
4	g	Watches 9 minutes too fast. Days encreased 4 hours.
5	a	
6	b	
7	c	3. S. in Lent. M. (1) Ge. 39. (2) Lu. 18 Ev. (1) Ge. 42. (2) Col. 2.
8	d	Q. ANNE Proclaimed. Watches 8 minutes too fast.
9	e	Day breaks at 4 a Clock.
10	f	Sun rises and sets at 6. Equal Days and Nights.
11	g	Watches 7 minutes too fast for the Sun.
12	a	
13	b	
14	c	4. S. in Lent. M. (1) Ge. 43. (2) Job. 1. E. (1) Ge. 45. (2) 1 Th. 5.
15	d	Watches 6 minutes too fast the 14th day.
16	e	
17	f	
18	g	Watches 5 minutes too fast.
19	a	Sun rises 3 quart. after 5. Sets 1 quarter after 6.
20	b	
21	c	5 S. in Lent. Morn. (1) Exod. 3. (2) Job. 8. Ev. (1) Ex. 5.
22	d	Watches 3 minutes and an half too fast. [(2) 1 Tim. 5.
23	e	Days lengthened 5 hours.
24	f	Day breaks at half an hour after 3. [(2) 2 Tim. 3.
25	g	Lady Day. Morn. (1) Ecc. 2. (2) Job. 12. Ev. (1) Ecc. 3.
26	a	Sun rises half an hour after 5. Sets half an ho. after 6.
27	b	Watches 2 minutes too fast. Days 13, Nights 11 ho. long
28	c	Palm-Sunday. M. (1) Ex. 9. (2) Mat. 26 Ev. (1) Ex. 10.
29	d	[(2) Heb. 5. to verse 11.
30	e	Watches 1 minute too fast. Day breaks at 3 a Clock.
31	f	Mo. Pr (1 L) Hof. 13 (2) Job 11. v. 45 Ev. (1) Hof. 14. (2) He. 2.

Lady-Day, or the Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin, is kept upon the 25th Day of March, in Commemoration of the Time when the Angel Gabriel declared our Saviour's Incarnation by the Holy Ghost; as you may read at large in the First Chapter of St. Luke.

April hath Thirty Days.

1st Quarter the 1d day, at 6 in the morning.
 New Moon the 9th day, at 6 in the afternoon.
 1st Quarter the 16th day, at 1 in the afternoon.
 Full Moon the 23d day, half an hour after 7 in the afternoon.

- 1 **g** M. (1 *Le.*) *Dan* 9. (2) *Job* 13. E. (1 *Le.*) *Jer* 31. (2) *Heb* 3.
- 2 **a** **Good Friday.** [*M. P.* 22, 40, 54. (1 *L.*) *Gen* 22. 10 *V.* 20. (2 *L.*) *Job* 18.
E. *P.* 67, 88. (1 *L.*) *Isa* 53. (2 *L.*) 1. *Pet* 2.
- 3 **b** M. (1) *Zech* 9. (2) *Luk* 33 to *v.* 50. E. (1) *Ex* 13. (2) *Heb* 4.
- 4 **c** **Easter Day.** [*M. P.* 2, 57, 111. (1 *L.*) *Exod* 12. (2 *L.*) *Rom* 6.
E. *P.* 112, 114, 118. (1 *L.*) *Exod* 14. (2 *L.*) *Act* 2. *V.* 22.
- 5 **d** M. (1) *Exod* 16. (2) *Mat* 28. E. (1) *Exod* 17. (2) *Act* 3.
- 6 **e** M. (1) *Ex* 20. (2) *Luk* 24 to *v.* 13. E. (1) *Ex* 32 (2) 1 *Cor* 15.
- 7 **f** **Good Clocks, Watches, and the Sun, go all equal the 4th day**
- 8 **g** **Watches 1 minute too slow.**
- 9 **a** **Sun rises at 5, and sets at 7.**
- 10 **b** **Days 14 ho. long. Nights 10 ho. long.** [(2) *Heb* 13.
- 11 **c** **Low-Sunday.** M. (1) *Num* 6 (2) *Act* 8. E. (1) *Num* 22.
- 12 **d** **Marriage came in Yesterday. Watches 2 min. too slow.**
- 13 **e** **Day breaks half an hour after 2 a clock.**
- 14 **f**
- 15 **g**
- 16 **a**
- 17 **b** **Sun rises 3 quarters after 4, and sets 1 quarter after 7**
- 18 **c** **2 Sun. aft. Easter.** M. (1) *Num* 23, 24. (2) *Act* 15. E. (1)
- 19 **d** **Watches 3 min. too slow the 18th day** [*Num* 25 (2) 1 *Pet* 2.
- 20 **e**
- 21 **f** **Term begins.** Days lengthened 7 hours.
- 22 **g** **Day breaks at 2 a clock.**
- 23 **a** **St. George's Day. Queen ANNE Crowned.**
- 24 **b**
- 25 **c** **S. aft. Easter. S. Mark.** { M. (1) *Deut* 4. (2) *Act* 22.
E. (1) *Deut* 5. (2) 1 *Job* 1.
- 26 **d** **Sun rises half an ho. aft 4.**
- 27 **e** **Days 15 hours. Nights 9 hours long.**
- 28 **f** **Watches 4 minutes too slow.**
- 29 **g** **Day breaks at half an hour after 1 a clock.**
- 30 **a**

Easter-Day falls out generally in this Month, tho' some-
 times it happens in *March*: This great Feast is kept in
 remembrance of our Saviour *Jesus Christ's* Resurrection
 from the Dead, the Third Day after his Crucifixion for the
 Sins of Mankind.

May hath One and Thirty Days.

8

Last Quarter the 1st day, at 11 at night.

New Moon the 9th day, a quarter after 2 in the morning.

First Quarter the 15th day, a quarter after 6 in the afternoon.

Full Moon the 23 day, 3 quarters after 9 in the morning.

Last Quarter the 31st day, at 11 in the morning.

- 1 h S. Ph. & S. Jac. M. (1) Ec. 7. (2) Job 1. v. 43. E. (1) Ec. 9. (2) Ju. 1.
- 2 c S. afr. East. M. (1) Deu. 6. (2) Acts 28. E. (1) Deu. 7. (2) Ro. 1.
- 3 d Day breaks at 1 a Clock.
- 4 e Watches 4 minutes slower than a good Sun-dial.
- 5 f
- 6 g Sun rises 1 quarter after 4, sets 3 quarters after 7.
- 7 a Days lengthened 8 hours.
- 8 b Day breaks half an hour after midnight.
- 9 c Rogation-day. M. (1) Deut. 8. (2) Mat. 9. E. (1) Deut. 9.
- 10 d Marriage went out Yesterday. [(2) Rom. 8.
- 11 e Watches 4 minutes too slow. [to v. 44
- 12 f { M. Ps. 8. 15. 21. (1) Les. Deu. 10. (2) Luk. 24.
- 13 g Holy-Thurs. { E Ps. 24. 47. 108. (1) 2 Kings 2 (2) Eph. 4.
- 14 a Now no real Night, but all twilight. [to v. 17.
- 15 b
- 16 c Sunday after Ascension. { M. (1) Deut. 12. (2) Mat. 14.
- 17 d Term ends. { E. (1) Deut. 13. (2) Rom. 15.
- 18 e Sun rises at 4, sets at 8. Day 16. Twilight 8 ho. long.
- 19 f
- 20 g Watches 3 minutes too slow.
- 21 a Days lengthened 9 hours, the 22d. day.
- 22 h { M. Ps. 48. 68 (1) De. 16 to v. 18. (2) Acts 10. v. 34
- 23 c Whitf. { E. Ps. 104. 145 (1) Isa. 11. (2) Acts 19 to v. 21
- 24 d M. (1) L. Gen. 11. to v. 10. (2) 1 Cor. 12. E. (1) Num. 11. v. 16.
- 25 e M. (1) 1 Sa. 19. v. 18 (2) Th. 5. v. 12 to v. 24. [(2) 1 Cor 14.
- 26 f Ember Week, [Ev. (1) Deut. 30. (2) 1 Joh. 4. to v. 14
- 27 g Watches 2 minutes too slow.
- 28 a
- 29 b K. Charles Nativ. and Rec. [See the Service of the Day]
- 30 c Trin. Sund. M. (1) Ge. 1. (2) Mat. 3. E. (1) Ge. 18 (2) 1 Joh. 5.
- 31 d Marriage came in Yesterday.

The Feast of S. Philip and S. James, both of them being Apostles and Martyrs, is celebrated the First day of May, S. Philip was of the City of Bethsaida, Preached the Gospel in Phrygia, and converted the Eunuch Candaulus; he was Crucified at Hierapolis about the Year 53.

June hath Thirty Days.

New Moon the 7th day, at 10 in the morning.

First Quarter the 14th day, a quarter aft. 2 in the morning.

Full Moon the 22d day, at 1 a Clock in the morning.

Last Quarter the 30th day, a quart. after 1 in the morning.

1 *Watches 1 minute too slow.*

2 *f*

3 *g*

4 *a*

Term begins.

5 *b*

Now again good Clocks and Watches go equal with the Sun.

6 *c*

1 S. aft. Trin. Mo. (1) Josh. 10. (2) Mark 7. E. (1) Josh. 23.

7 *d*

[(2) 2 Cor. 4.

8 *e*

9 *f*

Days 16 hours and a half long within 4 minutes.

10 *g*

Watches 1 min. too fast. Day lengthened 8 ho. 52 min.

11 *a*

S. Barnabas Mo (1) Ecc. 10 (2) Acts 14. E (1) Ecc. 12. (2) Acts

12 *b*

Sun rises 47 min. aft. 3. sets 13 min. aft. 8 [15. to v. 36.

13 *c*

2. S. aft. Trin. Mo. (1) Jud. 4. (2) Mar. 13. Ev. (1) Jud. 5.

14 *d*

No Night, but all Twilight this Month. [(2) 2 Cor. 10.

15 *e*

Watches 2 minutes too fast.

16 *f*

17 *g*

18 *a*

19 *b*

Watches 2 minutes, and near 3 quarters too fast.

20 *c*

3. S. aft. Trinity. Mor. (1) 1 Sam. 2. (2) Luk. 4. Ev. (1)

21 *d*

[1 Sam. 3. (2) Gal. 4.

22 *e*

23 *f*

Term ends.

24 *g*

S. John Baptist. Mo. (1) Mal. 3. (2) Mat. 3. Ev. (1) Mal. 4.

25 *a*

[(2) Mat. 14. to v. 13

26 *b*

Watches 4 minutes too fast.

27 *c*

4 S. aft. Trinity. M (1) 1 Sam. 12. (2) Luk. 10. Ev. (1)

28 *d*

[1 Sam. 13. (2) Eph. 4.

29 *e*

S. Peter. Morn (1) Ecc. 15. (2) Acts 3. Even. (1) Ecc. 15.

30 *f*

[(2) Acts 4.

Upon the Eleventh day of this Month of June is celebrated the Feast of S. Barnabas the Apostle; he was Companion of S. Paul in the Work of the Gospel, as the Scripture witnesseth: He suffered Martyrdom for his Saviour's sake about the Year of Christ 49.

July hath One and Thirty Days.

New Moon the 5th day, a quarter after 4 in the afternoon.
First Quarter 13th day, half an ho. aft. 1 in the afternoon.
Full Moon the 21st day, at four a clock in the afternoon.
Last Quarter the 29th day, half an ho. after 8 in the morn.

- | | | |
|----|---|--|
| 1 | B | |
| 2 | a | |
| 3 | b | <i>Watches 5 min. faster than the Sun.</i> |
| 4 | c | 5 Sund. aft. Trinity. { M. (1) 1 Sam. 15. (2) Luk. 16. |
| 5 | d | Sun rises at 4, sets at 8. { E. (1) 1 Sam. 17. (2) Phil. 4 |
| 6 | e | Days 16 hours. Twilight 8 hours long. |
| 7 | f | Days shortened half an hour. |
| 8 | g | |
| 9 | a | |
| 10 | b | Twilight ends, and Night begins again. |
| 11 | c | 6 Sund. aft. Trinity. { M. (1) 2 Sam. 12. (2) Luk. 23. |
| 12 | d | { Ev. (1) 2 Sam. 19. (2) 1 Thes. 3. |
| 13 | e | Day breaks at half an hour after Midnight. |
| 14 | f | Days shortened one hour. |
| 15 | g | <i>Swithins.</i> |
| 16 | a | <i>Watches 5 minutes 3 quarters too fast.</i> |
| 17 | b | Sun rises 1 quarter after 4, and sets 3 quarts. after 7. |
| 18 | c | 7 Sund. aft. Trinity. { M. (1) 2 Sam. 21. (2) Joh. 6, |
| 19 | d | Dog-days begin. { Ev. (1) 2 Sam. 24. (2) 1 Tim. 2, 3. |
| 20 | e | |
| 21 | f | |
| 22 | g | |
| 23 | a | Day breaks half an hour after 1. |
| 24 | b | |
| 25 | c | 8 S. aft. Trin. S. James. { M. (1) 1 King. 13. (2) Joh. 13. |
| 26 | d | Sun rises at half an h. aft. 4. { E. (1) 1 King. 17. (2) 2 Tim. 4. |
| 27 | e | Days 15 hours. Nights 9 hours long. |
| 28 | f | <i>Watches now but 5 minutes too fast.</i> |
| 29 | g | Days shortened one hour and an half. |
| 30 | a | |
| 31 | b | Day breaks at two a clock. |

St. James the Apostle (for his Courage, call'd the Great) was Brother to St. John, he preached the Gospel to the Twelve disperfed Tribes, and was beheaded by cruel Nero the Emperor, Anno Christi 45. and was the First of all the Twelve Disciples that entred into the Kingdom of Christ.

August hath One and Thirty Days.

New Moon the 4th day, half an hour before midnight.
 First Quarter the 11th day, half an ho. after 5 in the morn.
 Full Moon the 20th day, at 7 a clock in the morning.
 Last Quarter the 27th day, a quarter aft. 5 in the afternoon.

1 **C** 9 Sund. aft. Trinity. { M. (1) 1 Kings 18. (2) John 20.

2 **D** Days shorten'd 2 ho { Ev. (1) 1 Kings 19. (2) Heb 4.

3 **E** Sun rises 3 quarters after 4, sets 1 quarter after 7.

4 **F** Watches 4 minutes too fast.

5 **G**

6 **A**

7 **B** Day breaks half an hour after 2 a clock.

8 **C** 10 Sund. aft. Trinity. { M. (1) 1 Kings 21. (2) Acts 6.

9 **D** Watches 3 min. too fast. { Ev. (1) 1 King. 22. (2) Heb. 11.

10 **E**

11 **F** { Days 14 hours long.

12 **G** Sun rises at 5, and sets at 7. { Nights 10 hours long.

13 **A** Watches 2 minutes before a good Sun-dial.

14 **B**

15 **C** 11 Sund. aft. Trinity. { M. (1) 2 Kings 5. (2) Acts 13.

16 **D** Watches 1 min. too fast. { Ev. (1) 2 Kings 9. (2) Jam. 5.

17 **E**

18 **F** Day breaks at 3 a clock.

19 **G** Days shortened 3 hours.

20 **A** Now all good Clocks, Watches, and Dials go together.

21 **B** Sun rises 1 quarter after 5, sets 3 quarters after 6.

22 **C** 12 Sund. aft. Trinity. { M. (1) 2 Kings 10. (2) Acts 20.

23 **D** Watches 1 min. too slow. { E. (1) 2 Kings 18. (2) 2 Pet. 2.

24 **E** St. Bartholomew. { Mo (1) Eccles. 24. (2) Acts 22.

25 **F** { Ev. (1) Eccles. 29. (2) 1 John 1:

26 **G** Watches 2 minutes too slow.

27 **A** Dog-days end. Days 13, Night 11 hours long.

28 **B** Sun rises half an ho. after 5, sets half an ho. after 6.

29 **C** 13 S. aft. Trin. M. (1) 2 Kin. 19. (2) Acts 27. E (1) 2 Kin.

30 **D** Watches 3 min. and a quarter too slow. [23. (2) 2 and 3 Joh.

31 **E** Day breaks half an hour after 3

Upon the 24th of this Month is kept the Feast of S. Bar-
 tholomew the Apostle and Martyr, he was Nephew to a Syri-
 an King, he preached the Gospel to the Indians; where, by
 the command of their K. Polemius, he was first beaten with
 Cudgels, then dead alive and was at last beheaded.

September hath Thirty Days.

New Moon the 3d day, at 11 in the morning.
 First Quarter the 10th day, a quart after 8 in the evening.
 Full Moon the 18th day, a quarter after 9 at night.
 Last Quarter 25th day, a quarter after 9 at night.

- 1 f Watches 4 minutes after the Sun.
- 2 g
- 3 a Sun rises 3 quarters after 5, sets 1 quarter after 6.
- 4 b Watches 5 min. too slow. Days 12 ho. and an half long.
- 5 c 14 S. aft. Trinity. Mor (1) Je. 5 (2) Mat. 6. Ev. (1) Je. 22.
- 6 d Days shortened 4 hours. [(2) Rom. 6.
- 7 e Watches 6 minutes too slow.
- 8 f
- 9 g
- 10 a Watches 7 minutes too slow.
- 11 b Day breaks at 4 a Clock. [Days and Nights equal.
- 12 c 15 S. aft. Trin. M. (1) Jer. 35. (2) Mat. 13. E (1) Jer. 36.
- 13 d Watch 8 m. too slow. Sun rises and sets at 6. [(2) Ro. 13.
- 14 e
- 15 f Ember Week.
- 16 g Watches 9 minutes too slow.
- 17 a
- 18 b Watches 10 minutes too slow the 19th day.
- 19 c 16 S. aft. Trinity. M. (1) Ez. 2. (2) Mat. 20. E (1) Ez. 13.
- 20 d Days shortened 5 hours. [(2) 1 Cor. 2.
- 21 e S. Matthew. Mo. (1) Ecc. 35. (2) Mat. 22. Ev (1) Ecc. 38.
- 22 f Watches 11 minutes too slow. [(2) 1 Cor. 6.
- 23 g
- 24 a Day breaks half an hour after 4 a Clock.
- 25 b (Watches 12 minutes too slow the 26th day)
- 26 c 17 S. aft. Trinity. M (1) Ez. 14 (2) Mat. 27. E. (1) Ez. 18.
- 27 d Days 11 hours, Night 12 hours long. [(2) 1 Cor. 11.
- 28 e Sun rises half an hour after 6, sets half an hour after 5.
- 29 f S. Michael. M. (1) Gen. 32. (2) Acts 12 to v. 20. E. (1) Dan.
- 30 g Watches 13 min. too slow. [10 v. 5. (2) Jude v. 6. to v. 16

S. Matthew the Evangelist whole Feast is celebrated the 21st of this Month, was a Jew by Birth, and a Publican or Toll-gatherer by Profession; he wrote his Gospel in Hebrew and preached 20 Years among the Black People, but at last was run thorough with a Sword by them, Anno 71.

October hath One and Thirty Days.

w Moon the second day, half an hour after 8 at Night.
 t Quarter the tenth day, at 4 in the Afternoon.
 l Moon 18th day, half an hour after One in the Afternoon.
 Quarter 25th day, at six a Clock in the Morning.

18 Sunday after Trinity. *M.* (1) Ezek. 20. (2) Mar. 6.
 [Ev. Ezek 24. (2) 2 Cor 2.

Watches 14 Minutes slower than the Sun.

Days shortned 6 hours.

Sun Rises 3 quarters after 6. Sets 1 quarter after 5.

Watches a quarter of an hour too slow.

[(2.) 2 Cor. 2.

19 Sund. after Trin. *M.* (1) Dan. 3. (2) Mar. 13. Ev. Dan. 6.

Day breaks at 5 a Clock.

Sun Rises at 7 and Sets at 5. Days 10 ho. Nights 14 h. long

[Mich. 6. (2) Gal. 3.

20 Sunday after Trinity. *M.* (1) Joel 2. (2) Luk. 3. E. (1)

St. Luke. *M.* (1) Eccl. 51. (2) Luk. 4. E. (1) Job 1. (2) Gal. 4.

Sun Rises a quarter after 7, Sets 3 quarters after 4.

Watches 16 min. too slow. Being the greatest Distance.

Days shortned 7 Hours.

Term begins.

[Prov. 1. (2) Eph. 4.

21 Sunday after Trinity. *M.* (1) Hab. 2. (2) Luk. 10. E. (1)

Day break at half an h. after 5 a Cl. [Job 42. (2) Phil. 2.

S. Simon and Jude. *M.* (1) Job 24 and 25. (2) Luk. 14. E. (1)

Sun Rises half an Hour after 7, Sets half an Hour after 4.

Watches 15 Minutes and an half too slow. Days 9 Hours.

22 Sund. aft. Trin. *M.* (1) Pr. 3. (2) Lu. 17. E. (1) Pr. 3. (2) Col. 1.

THE Feast of St. Luke is kept on the 18th of October, he was
 in Syria, and profess'd Physick in Antioch, he wrote the
 el call'd by his Name, and also the Acts of the Holy Apostles
 died at Ephesus in the 84th Year of his Age, and was there
 ed in the Year of Christ 74.

November hath Thirty Days.

New Moon the first day, half an hour after 10 in the Morning.
 First Quarter the ninth day, at one in the Afternoon.
 Full Moon 16th. day, a quarter after ten at Night.
 Last Quarter 23d. day, at 4 a Clock in the Afternoon.

- 1 **d** All-Saints. *M.* (1) *Wisd.* 3 to v. 10. (2) *Heb.* 11. v. 33 & *C.* 12
- 2 **e** All-Souls. [*v.* 7. *E.* (1) *Wisd.* 5 to v. 17. (2) *Rev.* 19 to v. 1
- 3 **f** Watches and Clocks 15 Min. too slow for the Sun.
- 4 **g**
- 5 **a** Gun-powd. Treas. *Pf.* 64, 124, 125. (1) 2 *Sam.* 22. (2) *Ast.* 2
- 6 **b** Sun rises 3 quarters after 7, Sets 1 quarter after 4.
- 7 **c** 23 Sunday after Trinity. *M.* (1) *Prov.* 11. (2) *Luk.* 23.
- 8 **d** Watches 14 minutes too slow. [(1) *Pr.* 12. (2) 1 *Theo.*
- 9 **e** Days shortened 8 hours.
- 10 **f** Martin.
- 11 **g** Day breaks 3 quarters after 5.
- 12 **a** Watches 13 minutes too slow.
- 13 **b** [*Ev.* (1) *Prov.* 14. (2) 1 *Tim.* 2 and
- 14 **c** 24 Sunday after Trinity. *M.* (1) *Prov.* 13. (2) *John*
- 15 **d** Clocks and Watches just 12 minutes too slow.
- 16 **e**
- 17 **f** Queen Elizabeth came to the Crown. 1558.
- 18 **g** Watches 11 Minutes after the Sun.
- 19 **a** Sun rises at 8, and sets at 4.
- 20 **b** Days 8 hours long, Nights 16 hours long. [(2.) 2 *Tim.*
- 21 **c** 25 S. af. Trin. *M.* (1) *Pro.* 15. (2) *Joh.* 13. *Ev.* (1) *Pr.* 1
- 22 **d** Days shortned 8 hours and an half.
- 23 **e** Watches 9 minutes too slow. *St. Clement.*
- 24 **f**
- 25 **g** Watches 8 min. too slow. *St. Catherine.*
- 26 **a**
- 27 **b** Term ends. [(2) *Heb.*
- 28 **c** Advent Sunday. *M.* (1) *Isa.* 1. (2) *Joh.* 20. *Ev.* (1) *Isa.*
- 29 **d** Marriage out to Morrow. Watches 6 minutes too slow 30
- 30 **e** S. Andrew. *M.* (1) *Pr.* 20. (2) *Ast.* 1. *E.* (1) *Pr.* 21. (2) *Heb.*

ON the first Day of this Month is celebrated the Feast
 All-Saints in remembrance of all *Christ's Apostles, Martyrs, Saints*
 and *Confessors*; both *Militant and Triumphant*; as well tho
 on *Earth* wanting *Perfection*, as those in *Heaven* enjoying
 speakable Joy and Comfort.

December hath One and Thirty Days.

New Moon first day, half an Hour after 3 in the Morning.
 First Quarter the ninth day, at nine a Clock in the Morning.
 Full Moon 16th day, at half an hour after 9 in the Morning.
 Last Quarter 23d day, a quarter after 2 in the Morning.
 New Moon 30th Day, half an hour after 10 at Night.

- f** Watches 5 min. slower than a good Sun-dial.
g Watches 4 min. too slow. [(2) Heb. 11.
h 2 Sunday in Advent. M. (1) Isa. 5. (2) Act. 6. E. (1) Isa. 24.
i Watches 3 min. too slow.
j Watches 2 min. too slow.
k Day breaks at 6 a Clock. Day 7 h. 34 min. long.
l Watch 1 min. too slow. } Sun rises 13 min. after 8.
m The Shortest Day. } Sun sets 47 min. after 3.
n 3 Sund. in Adv. M. (1) Is. 23. (2) Act. 12. E. (1) Is. 26. (2) Ja. 5.
o Now again good Clocks, Watches, and the Sun go together.
p Days shortned 8 hours 52 minutes.
q Ember Week. Nights 16 h. 26 min. long.
r Watches 2 minutes too fast.
s [(2) 2 Pet. 2.
t 4 Sunday in Advent. M. (1) Is. 30. (2) Act. 19. E. (1) Is. 32.
u Watches 4 min. too fast.
v St. Thomas. M. (1) Pro. 23. (2) Act. 21. E. (1) Pro. 24. (2) Joh. 1.
w (Watches 6 minutes too fast 25th day.)
x 15. E. Pl. 89, 110, 132. (1) Is. 7. v. 10 to 17. (2) Tit. 3. v. 4 to v. 9.
y Christmas day. M. Pl. 19, 45, 85. (1) Is. 9 to v. 8. (2) Luk. 2 to v.
z St. Steven. (1) Pr. 28. (2) Ac. 6. v. 8. E. (1) Ec. 4. (2) Ac. 7. v. 30
a St. John. M. (1) Ec. 5. (2) Rev. 1. E. (1) Ec. 6. (2) Rev. 22.
b Holy-Innocent. M. (1) Jer. 31. to v. 18. (2) Act. 25. E. (1)
c Watches 8 min too fast. [Wild. x. (2) 1 Joh. 5.
d

THE 21st of December is kept holy to St. Thomas the Apo-
 stle, called also *Didymus*: He preached to the *Parthians*, *Medes*,
 and *Persians*: He converted many to the Christian Faith, yet
 himself put to Death, even by those People that he laboured
 to bring to Eternal Life; in the Year of Christ 35. R 2

The Marks or Characters of the Seven Planets.

Saturn ♄. Jupiter ♃. Mars ♂. Sol ☉. Venus ♀.
Mercury ☿. Luna or the Moon ☾.

The Characters of the Twelve Signs. TAKE TWO EXAT
Aries, or the Ram ♈. Taurus, or the Bull ♉. Gemini, or the
Twins ♊. Cancer, the Crab ♋. Leo, the Lion ♌. Virgo the
Virgin ♍. Libra, the Ballance ♎. Scorpio, the Scorpion ♏.
Sagittarius, the Archer ♐. Capricornus, the He-Goat ♑. Aqu
arius, the Water-bearer ♒. Pisces, the Fishes ♓.

The Characters of the Aspects.
Conjunction ☊. Sextile ✎. Quartile ☊. Trine ☊.
Opposition ☊.

Some other Characters in Use.
Dragon's Head ☊. Dragon's Tail ☊. Tellus, or the Earth
☉. The Parts of Fortune ☊.

The Common Notes of the Year. 1708.
The Golden Number 18. Cycle of the Sun 9. Dominical Let
ters D. C. Roman Indiction 16. Epact 18. Easter Day April 4.

Times when Marriage comes in and goes out this Year.
Marriage comes in this Year January 13. goes out Febr. 13.
Marriage comes in again April 11. goes out again May 9.
Then Marriage comes in again May 30. goes out Nov. 30.
From thence Mar. comes not in again till Jan. 13. next Year.

The Four Terms this Year.
Hilary Term begins Jan. 23. Ends Feb. 12.
Easter Term begins April 21. Ends May 17.
Trinity Term begins June 4. Ends June 23.
Michaelmas Term begins Oct. 23. Ends Nov. 27.

The Eclipses of this Year 1708.
In this Year will be four Eclipses, namely, two of the Sun
and two of the Moon. The 1st is of the Sun, the 11th of March
near 7 in the Morning, but invisible to us. The 2d is of the Moon
March 25, about 8 in the Morning, She will be above half eclipsed,
but not much visible, because the Sun will rise before the
middle of the Eclipse. The 3d is of the Sun, September 3, about
9 of the Clock in the Morning, it will be a visible Eclipse, and
about a third part of his Diameter will be hid on the North part.
The 4th will be of the Moon, September 18. near nine at night
it will be about 5 Digms and a quarter eclipsed, and may be seen
if the Night proves clear.

To make a Giblet Pye.

TAKE two pair of Goose-Giblets, scald and cleanse them well, season them with Pepper and Salt, lay them into a Pye with good
ore of Butter, and a pound and half of Sausages, close it up, and
bake it three Hours, when tis enough, pour in melted Butter.

To make a Lamb Pasty.

BONE your Lamb, cut it four square, season it with Salt, bea-
n Pepper, Cloves, Nutmeg, Mace, and minced Thyme, lay in
me Beef-Suit, and your Lamb thereupon, making a high border
out it; then turning over your Sheet, close and bake your Pasty;
when it is enough, liquor it with Clarret, Sugar, Vinegar, and
6 Yolk of Eggs beaten up together. If you would have your
Pasty only savory, and not sweet, let it be Gravy only; or the
baking of Bones in Clarret-Wine.

To make Puff-Past for Flaking.

TAKE two quarts of Flower, four Eggs, beat them to Snow;
then make it into a Paste with cold Water, roul in a pound and
half of Butter at three or four times.

To make an excellent Pudding.

BEAT the Yolks of 3 Eggs with Rose-Water, and half a pint
of Cream, then setting it over a gentle Fire, put in the quantity
of a Bull's Egg of sweet Butter, and being melted, mix the
eggs and that together, and season that with Sugar, Salt, and
nutmeg, then add as much grated Bread as will make it as thick as
butter, and about half an ounce of Flower, with a dozen blanch'd Al-
monds beaten, then all being mixed together, take a double Bag,
set and flower it, and put in the Batter, and when it is boiled,
serve it up with Rose-Water, Butter, and Sugar.

To make a Pig Pye.

SCALD your Pig and bone it, and having dried it well with a
cloth, season it with beaten Nutmeg, Pepper, Salt, and chop'd
age, then taking two Nears Tongues, when dried and cold af-
ter boiling, slice them in lengths of the thickness of a Half-Crown,
and lay a quarter of your Pig in a round or square Pye, and some
pieces of the Tongue on it, then another quarter, and more Tongue,
and thus do four times double, and lay over all these some slices
of Bacon, put in some pieces of Butter, then bake it; and when
it is baked fill it up with sweet Butter. This Pye is to be eaten cold.

To make Currant, Raspberry, or Strawberry Cream.

BOIL up two quarts of Cream, and strain it through a fine
cloth or Sieve, beat it up well with half a pint of the Juice of
either of the Fruits aforesaid, with some fine beaten and sifted

Receipts of Cookery, &c.

Cinamon and Sugar. Thus you may make Cream of Goosberries, Cherries, or any other agreeable Fruit.

To make an excellent sort of Cream Cheese.

BLANCH half a pound of Almonds, and beat them small in a Stone or Wooden Mortar, put to them two quarts of new Milk and a pint of Cream, a quarter of a pint of Rose Water, half a pound of Sugar, with a small quantity of Cinamon and Ginger finely beaten and sifted, stir and mix them well together, then put so much Runnet in as to turn it, beat it up and Whey it, then press it on a Mould, and dry it a little before you use it.

To make an excellent Sillibub.

TAKE 3 quarts of new Milk from the Cow, put into it half a pint of Verjuice, take off the Curd and put to it a pint and an half of Cream that has been boil'd and is cool'd again, beat them together with half a pint of Canary, and as much Sugar as will sweeten it.

To make Tarts of Goosberries, Currans, Strawberryes, Raspberryes, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, Plumbs, or such like Fruit.

CLEANSE them well from the Stalks, then in fair Water boil up some of the Fruit to a pulp, strain out the pulp into the Water again, and boil it up with Sugar to a thin Syrrup, put into it, in a little thin Bag, such Spices as you best love, until the Syrrup tast of it, then take the Bag of Spice out again; lay your Fruit in the Coffins, and pour this Syrrup into it, adding more or less Sugar according to the tartness or sweetness of your Fruit, and a little Rose-Water, and they will be of a curious Colour, and of a fine Taste.

To make a Pig-Pye the Court Fashion.

TAKE off the Skin of a young Pig, cut it into quarters and season it with Pepper and Salt finely beaten and mixed; shred a handful of Parsly, and about six Sprigs of Winter-Savory, and (laying your Pig in a Coffin of Past made in the Fashion of a Pig) strow the Herbs over the Meat, and on that the Yolks of 2 or 3 Eggs hard boil'd and grated small; upon that a few Blades of Mace, and some bunches of Berberies, a handful of Currans washed and picked, and half a pound of sweet Butter spread thin, so close it, and let it soak in an Oven not overheated about three Hours; then beat up a Pound of Butter and put into it, with a little Sugar scraped over the Lid.

To make Polonia Sausages.

TAKE of the best Buttock Beef, of a Leg of Pork, of each five pounds; Beef Suit 3 pounds, fat Bacon 4 pound and an half; Cloves, Mace, Nutmeg, Cinamon, all in gross Powder, of each 3 drams, white Pepper in fine Powder half an Ounce, red Sage, Penny-royal,

Savory,

Receipts of Cookery and Sawces.

ory, Thyme, of each 1 ounce; First perboil the Meat over a little Fire for an Hour; being cold shred it small by itself; after ed the Suet and fat Bacon by themselves, then the Herbs by mselves; mix altogether with the Spices, and Salt enough to son them, adding the yolks of 24 new-laid Eggs, and fine heat-Flower half a pound, made into a soft Paste with Milk; mix l beat altogether in a Mortar, and then put them up into Ox-ts, very well prepared by putting them 3 or 4 Days into salt ater and Salt, and cleansing them very well, turning them in- e out till fully clean; after which, smoak or dry them 3 or 4 ys in a Tin Stove, over a saw-dust Fire; or in a Chimney ere is usually kept a good Fire.

Several sorts of SAUCES for several sorts of Meat.

For Beef Steakes, BEAT Butter with the Juice of Limons, and nish with slices and sprigs of Parsly. OR Gravy and Butter. Mustard, Butter, and Vinegar.

For a Capon, GRATE a penny white Loaf in a little Water, th a whole Onion, and boil it, and when you take it off, put it fresh Butter and Sugar.

For roasted Chickens, BUTTER and Vinegar boiled together th a little Sugar; the Chickens must be laid on sippers of white ead. OR Gravy, Mutton-Gravy, Verjuice and Butter.

For boyl'd Chickens or Lamb, TAKE a quarter of a pint of White- ine, a Ladle full of strong Broth, an Anchovy, 2 Shallots, a little ed Nutmeg, a blade of Mace, 3 slices of Limon; in the time the Year add Grapes or Goosberries; beat it up with Butter, a le Parsly boiled green and shred, so pour it over your Chickens.

For a Duck or Mallard, OYSTER-Liquor, Gravy of the Fowl, a ole Onion boiled in it, Nutmeg, Pepper, Ginger, and an Anchovy.

For a Goose, TAKE an Onion and some Sage chopt, roll it up a piece of Butter, and put it into the Body of the Goose; when e Goose is ready, take it out of the Body, and mix it with melted ter for Sauce. THE same Sauce make for young fat Ducks.

For Green Geese, TAKE the Juice of Sorrel mixed with scalded osberries, and served on sippets and Sugar with beaten Butter.

For roasted Pullets, TAKE the Yolks of 6 hard Eggs minced small, t them into White-Wine, or Wine-Vinegar, with beaten Butter, d the Gravy; OR take Oyster-Liquor, an Anchovy or two, sliced nmeg, Gravy, and rub the Dish with Onion or Shalot.

For roast Mutton, GRAVY, Capers, Samphire and Salt, stew em well together: Onions, Clarret-Wine, sliced Nutmeg and ravy boyled up with 3 whole Onions, staid in strong Broth of ravy.

Beautifying Waters, Perfumes, &c.

For Pies, **VINEGAR**, Butter, the Yolk of hard Eggs minced in the Gravy of the Pig, boyl them up and serve them as a Sauce,

For roast Pigeons, **GRAVY**, and the Juice of Oranges.

For roast Pork, **GRAVY**, minced Sage and Onions boiled together with some Pepper. Or Mustard, Vinegar, and some Pepper well beaten together.

For Wild-Fowl, **GRAVY**, boild up with Onions, and a little Nutmeg and Butter.

For Water-Fowl, **SLICED** Onions boild up in strong Broth with Gravy and a little drawn Butter.

A French Sauce for Stubble-Geese, **BUTTER**, Mustard, Sugar, Vinegar, and Barberries.

For roasted Salmon, **SLICED** Nutmeg, Oyster-Liquor, the Gravy of a Fowl, beaten up with the Juice of Oranges and Butter.

For small Birds, **BUTTER** and Pepper, the Gravy, the Gizzard and Liver minced with boiled Parsly, and a little Juice of Oranges and Vinegar.

For Rabbits, **SAGE** and Parsly boiled, and finely drest, beaten up with Butter, Verjuice and a little Pepper.

A Beautifying Ointment.
TAKE of the Oyl of Myrrh half an ounce, Oyl of Ben 4 ounces, Oyl of Tartar an ounce, Oyl of Spicknard half an ounce, mix them

and dissolve them over a gentle Fire, then strain it, put it into Boxes and in the hands and face with it, and it will not only take away the spots of other deformity, but create a lovely charming Complexion.

Perfumes in Cakes.

TAKE 6 Spoonful of Rose-Water, Musk, Ambergrise and Civet each a grains, a little Sugar beaten fine, mould them up together with Gum-dragon steeped in Rose-Water, make them in little Cakes and dry them.

Perfumes for Confections.

TAKE of Myrrh a scruple, Musk or Civet a scruple, Oyl of Nutmeg a scruple, infuse them in Rose-Water, and when it is dissolved, sprinkle your Confections, or Sweet-Meat, and they will have a curious pleasant smell and taste.

A most excellent Wash which takes away Spots, and a wonderfull

removes the Hands and Face.

TAKE of Benjamin 3 Ounces, Sugar half an Ounce, pound them grossly, and put them into such a Bottle for bigness, that it may about half fill it up, then pour on them refined Spirit of Wine, stopping it close, and covering it with warm Horse-dung for 14 Days, then strain the

Wash with Sackd Rice.

it, and keep it close stop'd in a Glass Vial for Use. You may, if you please, add 5 or 6 Drops of Balsam of Peru, to give it the better Scent. When you use it, divide half a quarter of a pint of Harp-p Parts, and put one of these parts into a quarter of a pint of Water, which will turn it to the whiteness of Milk, and wash your Hands and Face therewith.

THE SECOND PART.

THE Story of the unfortunate Courtier continued, his Burlesque upon Marriage, his Comical Serenade: The Adventure of the Post-board Head, The Methods taken by Intriguing Men to decoy the Women plainly expos'd, to enable the Fair Sex to stand upon their Guard when such Gallants attack them. One of the last Tears Arithmetical Questions explained. The last Year's Enigmas explain'd. Five more Arithmetical Questions propounded, As also, Five more Enigmas, all to be explain'd next Year. The Author's Method (in short) of teaching the Mathematicks, &c.

IN my Diary of 1704 I gave you the History of Cleantes, an unfortunate Courtier, who lost his Mistress by one of the most extravagant Whims that ever was. In the Year following, his History was continued, in which was shewn, what a Train of unlucky Accidents attended a Visit he made to another Lady. I had design'd to have prosecuted the Story of his Misfortune in my next Year, but other Subjects engaging me too far, I was forc'd to defer it till now; which be pleased to take as follows.

CLEANTES (as you have already heard) was a Gentleman very well educated, and Heir to a competent Estate, but a perfect Magician, possess'd of a roving Fancy, very unsteady and irresolute, often changing his Mind upon the least Grounds and slightest Circumstances; but his peculiar Character was, in Imitating and Practising in private before hand, what he designed afterwards to undertake.

HAVING lost his First Mistress, and fell into so many Misfortunes in an Attempt he made upon the Second, he was resolv'd never to have any thing more to do with a Sex that had led him into so much trouble. Nay, he was resolv'd to wage an everlasting War against them. He (like the Fox in the Fable) despised what he could not come at, and wonder'd that any one durst embark in the fatal Vessel of Marriage, because he, forsooth, could not get a Woman in the mind to marry him.

The first Fruits of his Hatred was levelled against the Married State, and with the Assistance of a Friend in the Peak, he thus Burlesques that Sacred Rite.

I. How

The Womens Almanack, 1708.

1. **HOW** uneasie is his Life,
Who is troubled with a Wife !
Be she ne'er so young and toward,
Be she ne'er so old and froward ;
Be she kind with Arms enfolding,
Be she cross, and always scolding,
Be she blithe or melancholly,
Have she Wit, or have she Folly,
Yet uneasie is his Life

Who is marry'd to a Wife.
2. If young and sweet, she is too tender,
If old and cross, no Man can mend her,
If too too kind, she's ever clinging,
If a true Scold, she's ever ringing,
If blithe, find Fiddlers or y'undoe her,
If sad, then call a Casuist to her,
If a Wit, she'll still be jeering,
If a Fool, she's ever fleeing ;
So uneasie is his Life

Who is marry'd to a Wife.
3. **THESE** are all Extreams I know,
But all Womankind is so :
And the golden Mean to none
Of that sickle Race is known :
The first Rib did bring in Ruin,
And the rest have since been doing,
Some by one way, some another,
Women still is Mischief's Brother,
And yet cannot Man forbear,
Tho' it cost him ne'er so dear.

4. **WHAT** are then the Marriage Joys
That makes such a mighty Noise ?
All's enclos'd in one short Sentence,
Little Pleasure, great Repentance.
Why then all this great Pains-taking ?
Why the fighting ? why the waking ?
Why the riding ? why the running ?
Why the artifice and cunning ?
Why all this clutter to get Wives,
To make us weary of our Lives ?

5. **OH !** 'tis pleasant to be free,
The sweetest Miss is Liberty.

The Womens Almanack, 1708.

And tho' who with one *Sweet* is blest,
 May reap the *Sweets* of all the rest;
 In her alone, who fair and true,
 Reserves those *Sweets* for none but you:
 Yet 'tis better live alone,
 Free from all, than ty'd to one,
 Since uneasie is his Life,
 Who is marry'd to a Wife.

BUT not contented with this, he was resolv'd to rail against all
 menkind, and to affront them all he could; The first he set
 on was his *quondam* Mistress, whom he lost by acting the Abbot.
 (As you have read in my Diary for 1703.) She was now married
 to a very honest Gentleman, with whom she lived very happily:
 Her *Woman-hater* was resolv'd to give her a *Serenade*, but such an
 one as the Ladies are seldom entertained with; To this End he
 provides a *Copy of Verses*, the most provoking he could think of;
 that the Musick should bear some Proportion to the Words,
 gets him a *Gridiron with a Key*, an *empty Salt-box with a Lid*
 & a *Bar of Iron with a rough File*, and some *Cat-calls*; being
 thus prepared, and hearing that the Husband was gone from home,
 takes with him some Assistants, well skill'd in those famous *In-*
struments of Musick, and about Midnight they all steal softly under
 the Lady's Window, They began with a *Prelude* so horrid and dis-
 tant, enough to strike a Terror into the Soul of any Mortal;
 After this, he with a hoarse and dreadful Tone yells out as loud
 as ever he could bellow the ensuing abusive Lines.

1. MOPSA thou ugly dirty Drab,
 All cover'd o'er with Mange and Scab;
 Whose Hair hangs down in curious Flakes,
 All curl'd and crisp'd like crawling Snakes:
 The breath of whose perfumed Locks
 Might choak the Devil with a Pox.
 Look down you fulsome Dowdy see
 Our new invented Harmony.
 Now, Let the Gridir'n and Cat-calls, and Salt-box resound,
 And the Scream of old Iron her Senses confound.
2. HER Forehead next is to be found,
 Resembling much the new plow'd Ground;
 Furrow'd like Stairs, whose windings lead
 Unto the Chimney of her Head;
 The next thing that my Muse describes,
 Is the two Mill-Pits of her Eyes;

MILL-

Mill-Pits whose depth no Plumb can sound,
 For there the God of Love was drown'd,
 Hear the Gridir'n, and Cat-calls, and Salt-box resound,
 And the Scream of old Iron her Senses confound:
 HELP, Furies, you that cannot flatter,
 I know her Nose affordeth Matter,
 For on her Nose there hangs, I wot,
 A curious Pearl of Chrystal Soot.
 And then her Blobber-Lips are such,
 'Tis almost Pain of Death to touch;
 'Tis with the Devil so much Bliss,
 Those daily to be damn'd to kiss.
 Let the Gridir'n, and Cat-calls, and Salt-box resound,
 And the Scream of old Iron her Senses confound.
 This Lady, you may be well assured, was not a little nettled
 this extravagant Affront, but, stifling her Resentments, she
 resolv'd to be reveng'd; she knew very well the Voice, and the
 Humour of the Man; and, after some Thoughts how to manage
 the Point, she at last pitches upon a Project which succeeded
 to her Wishes. She orders her Maid Lucy (who was then Ca-
 hidens when he courted her) to find him out next Day, as if
 were by accident, and gave her full Instructions how to manage
 her Plot, which She effected to Admiration. She meets him next
 Day, and passes carelessly by him, but he longing to know the Suc-
 cess of his Serenade, calls her back; and asks her how her Mis-
 tress did? Very well in health (replies the Maid) but very we-
 ry, weary? (says he) upon what Occasion? why (replies Lucy)
 we are come home this Morning out of the Country, and if you
 will promise to be secret, I can tell you something which perhaps
 will not displease you: As secret (saith Cleamthes) as if it were
 in your own Breast, Then know, (proceeded the cunning Gypsey)
 my Master going often abroad upon pretended Business, (when
 really he had none) made my Mistress suspect there was some-
 thing in the Wind more than ordinary, and upon Enquiry, found
 that he had a Mistress ten Miles off; she took Coach, and me al-
 long with her, and her two Servants, the rest being abroad with
 my Master; so that not a Soul was left at home: We stop'd half
 Mile short of the Place, she goes and surprizes them in a Post-
 chaise that shall be nameless; she flies like a Tygress on the Jilt, Teels
 in a horrid manner against her Husband, vows never to come be-
 tween a pair of Sheets with him again: He, not regarding her
 Cries and Reproaches, takes his Moggy behind him, and is gone

knows not whither; when my Mistress came back to us, she
 took Coach and came home this Morning, and did nothing but
 cry and sob all the way, as if her Heart would break; so by much
 persuation at last got the Secret out, which is what I have related
 to you; but ever and anon she would cry out, *Oh my Cleanthes!*
my first Love! that has made such deep and lasting Impressions on
 my Soul, I am sure he would never have served me so. Nay, since
 he hath been come home she has said a thousand tender things
 to you, vows to be reveng'd on my Master; and I am perswaded
 you should now wait on her, if you would not deprive your La-
 bour, for a more favourable Opportunity could never happen;
 for your Life speak not one Word to any more of what I
 now have told you. *Cleanthes* was overjoy'd at this Romantick
 story, being glad at Heart that no body was at home (as he thought)
 to hear his fine Song and harmonious Musick; and slipping half
 a Piece in *Lucy's* Hand, he told her he would go home and dress
 himself and wait upon her Mistress presently. *Lucy* returns home
 with Joy, and tells her Mistress how handsomely she had deceiv'd
 the *Serenading Spark*; To be short, he soon comes to wait upon
 her, and after some indifferent Matters talk'd over, they come
 to repeat over the times of their Courtship, and the endearing
 Words and Actions past between them; being a little heated with
 discourse, *Cleanthes* catches a favourable Opportunity to urge his
 Love; she defends her Honour, he urges Revenge upon a treacher-
 ous Husband; at length she seemingly yields; and appoints twelve
 o'Clock that Night to make him happy, when a Ladder of Ropes
 should be let down out of the Window over their Draw-Bridge; and
 upon a Sign given by *Lucy* he was to ascend and be happy. *Cleanthes*
 turn'd the most happy of all Men, and now the ill Thoughts he
 conceiv'd against the Fair Sex are all vanish'd; now no one in the
 World hath a greater value for them than himself; as he will let
 the World see by his future Conduct towards them. And now he
 risks every Minute an Hour till the appointed time came, he
 hides the Sun for spitting so long in viewing our upper Beam-
 ing here, and oft would he say, *Oh how many Minutes I have lost!*
Oh how many Minutes I have lost! Like my Wishes fly, but
 Make haste! make haste! and bring me to my Joy. In the mean time,
 that he might prepare himself both in
 Language and Behaviour to entertain and seduce his Mistress, he
 was resolv'd, as his usual Custom was, to practise every day
 and night. To this end he privately procures a Ladder of Ropes, and
 gets into his Chamber, his elder Sister's Parlor, and Head-block
 and Repose, takes his stand behind him, and

The Womens Almanack, 1708.

which hapned to be drest with her best suit of *French Night-Cloaths*. About ten a Clock at Night, when he thought the old Folks, and all the Family were in Bed, he gets into his Chamber to act over his part; and finding no Convenience to tye his Ladder to the Window, he carries the end of the Rope athwart the Room to tye it to the Beds Feet; but his Head being so full of his Project, he not minding what he did, tyed it to the Foot of a two arm'd Chair that stood by, and puts the other end out into the Yard, and laying the Head, drested with the Night-Cloaths, into the Bed between the Sheets, puts out the Candle, locks his Door, and goes down into the Yard; and standing in the Yard for some time, and imagining *Lucy* came to the Window and gave him the Sign agreed on, up he mounts with the nimbleness of an eager Lover; but having got almost to the top, the Chair he tyed his Ladder to gave way, and down tumbles my Spark into the Yard, with that Force that it bruised him in a pitious manner, the Chair above making at the same time so dreadful a Noise that it awakened the whole House; his hurt did not half so much grieve him, as his being so near his imaginary Happiness and to miss it: And he could not forbear thinking sometimes, that this forboded some Mischiefe would ensue the prosecuting his Amour with his Mistress. But after some time he reassumed his former Courage, and was resolved to prosecute his first Design. He goes up into his Chamber again, ties the Ladder fast, and locking the Door, leaving the Key in it, he steals down into the Yard, and forgetting his other Misfortune, up he mounts with better Success, for now he gets into the Window, leaps down into the Floor, and undresses himself with all the haste imaginable, all the time speaking to his lovely Mistress in Bed, *My Dear! My Life! My Soul! Now I am blest indeed! Why dost not speak, my Charmer?* then would he answer himself for her, in a small effeminate Voice, *My dear Cleanthes, Joy so stops my breath I can hardly speak; come to my Arms, that I may devour thee with Kisses!* then would he reply in his own Voice, *I come! I come! my everlasting Charmer!* He was so very eager, and his thoughts run so much upon his approaching Bliss, that as he undressed himself he flings his Coat one way, his Breeches another, his Shoes and Stockings another, and, not minding what he did, he pulls off Shirt and all, and flings himself into Bed, falls kissing the Pastboard Head, with all the Transports of a violent Passion, and a World of fine Talk passed between them, he to attack, and she to defend her Honour; at last he supposes the fair One yielding, cries out aloud as it were in an Agony, *Oh unexpressible Rapture, my Bliss is greater far than mortal Man can bear.*

OH!

The Womens Almanack, 1708.

OH! Pleasures! boundless Pleasures! that ev'n Jove
Might envy; so transporting is my Love.

AT this very instant enter'd into his Chamber, his Father, Mother, two Sisters, and some Neighbours with Lights in their Hands; for his Father hearing the Noise that was made by the Chair, and afterwards his jumping into the Chamber from the Window, had slipped in his Night-Gown, and coming up to the Chamber Door, heard the endearing Conversation (as he imagined) between his Son and his Bedsfellow, down thunders he to his Wife, calls up his 2 Daughters, sends for some of his Neighbours that was not yet gone to Bed, tells them the Misfortune of his Family, that his Son was a Bed with a leud Woman; he desires them to accompany him to surprize them together, and that they should both of them feel the Effects of his just Indignation. Away they come with sorrowful Hearts and wet Eyes, and enter the Room as before related. Cleanthes was strangely surprized at so great a Company, he slipped the Past-board head quite down into the Bed, and resolving with himself not to answer one Word to whatever they should say to him, he lay very snug; The Company coming up to the Bed side, the Father first broke Silence, *Thou wicked abandon'd Wretch* (saith he, in a violent angry tone) *will no place serve your polluted purposes but my own House? Thou stain of my family! Thou Destroyer of my good Name, get you out of my House! I will disinherit you this Moment, you graceless Rascal. O Cleanthes!* With the Mother (sighing and sobbing as if her Heart would break) *you have broke my heart; I expected Comfort from you in my latter days, but this Nights Work has ruin'd my Repose for ever: then raising her voice of a sudden, Come out, you base Woman! Thou wicked Deluder of young Men! Come out, you Strumpet! I'll tear your Eyes out! I'll pull you Limb from Limb, you She-Devil! Look* (says the younger daughter) *in what Confusion the Room is in, see how all his Cloaths are scattered about the Chamber. Hah! what's here?* (continued he) *in the Window; a Ladder of Ropes as I live; is this the way, Madam Impudence, you come in at? you'll hazard your Neck to compass your Ends, but I'll cool your Courage you Brazen-fac'd Quean; I'll make you an Example to all the loose Strumpets in the Country. Come, Madam Minx* (said the elder Sister) *lets see your Brazen-face; and with that, turning down part of the Bed-Cloaths, which Cleanthes held down as fast as he could, she spies her Head-Cloaths, which she catches away in the greatest Fury imaginable, crying out, Oh thou devil incarnate! Thou impudent Brazen-face Quean! Put my Night-cloaths upon thy Whore's Head. Think you* (saith she to her Neighbours) *I'll ever wear them again? No, I'll be hang'd first: Then in a*

Rage,

Rage, and crying for very madness, the tears off the Lace, pulls the fine Knots to pieces, and sending it into an hundred pieces, she stamps it under her Feet; this put the Company into a terrible feud, and now they was all resolv'd to expose this wicked Woman, and laying hold upon the Bed-Cloaths, they pull'd to get them off, and *Cleanthes* pull'd to keep them on: And during this struggle, the Father, Mother, and Daughters threatned her, in all the angry Words that Rage and Malice could invent, *You shall be whipt in Bridewell for a Whore*, says one, *You shall be whipt at a Cart's Arse for a Thief*, saith another, *We'll pull her Limb from Limb!* *We'll tear her into a thousand pieces!* *We'll rip out her Heart, a base impudent Whore!* In the midst of this shower of Passion they gave one grand pull, and off came the Bed-Cloaths, where they found this base Strumpet to be nothing in the World but a Past-board Head; and *Cleanthes*, for his part, as naked as he was born. *Cleanthes* immediately slipt under the Bed to hide himself, and all the Company were so amazed, that for a long time they stood staring at one another, not being able to utter one Word; but at length the Scene began to change, the wet Eyes were dried up, and the angry Countenances exchanged for one more gay; and at last, all of them (especially the Neighbours that were not so much concerned in the mournful part of the Tragedy) fell into such a Fit of laughing, they could not contain themselves for a long time; only the Sister that pulled her best Sheet of Night-Cloaths to pieces, was so enraged, that she fell upon poor *Cleanthes's* Mistress, and tore her Limb from Limb, and that very Night burnt her to Ashes: nor would any of the Family ever after endure a Pastboard Head in the House. When they had laughed their Bellies full, they quitted the Room, leaving a Light for *Cleanthes* to go to Bed by; and happy had it been for him if he had done so, but instead of that, he dressed himself again as fine as he could, resolving to pursue his real Mistress, as he had practised before upon his Pastboard one, where he fell into such a series of Misfortunes, but so pleasant without, that scarce the like was ever heard of: they are too long to be inserted in this Diary, but in my next you shall be sure to meet with them.

IN the Year 1706 I laid down some Directions for the Education of Young Ladies, and designing now to have prosecuted that subject, I find myself happily prevented by an excellent new Book, entitled *The Education of a Daughter*, to which I refer my Fair Reader, and shall now proceed, according to my promise in that Diary, to some curious Remarks and important Advices, towards the managing the Conduct of the Maid in their more advanced Age, especially in their time of Courtship, that Wicked and Designing Men may not impose upon, and ruin them.

BUT before I proceed, I cannot but take notice of the Hardship the fair Virgin is reduced to, in that she may not court the Man she loves, but only accept in Marriage one of those who happens to court her, whereas the Men may address themselves to whom they please; this, I must confess, is very unequal, and nothing is more just than the Maids Complaint in the following Verses.

1. CUSTOM, alas! does partial prove,

Nor gives us even Measure;

A Pain to Maids it is to Love,

But 'tis to Men a Pleasure.

2. THEY freely can their Thoughts explain,

But ours must burn within;

The Woman's Almanack, 1708.

We have got Eyes, and Tongues in vain,

And Truth from us is Sin.

MEN to new Joys and Conquests fly,

And yet no Hazard run;

Poor we are left, if we deny,

And if we yield, Undone.

THEN equal Laws let Custom find,

Nor thus the Sex oppress;

More Freedom give to Woman-kind,

Or give to Mankind less.

TO pass by this Barbarous Custom, of which I feel

Desires of Alteration, I come now to lay down those Me-

ans and cunning *Artifices* which *Designing Men* take, to

and *Ruin* the Honour and Reputation of the Fair.

THE first Onset then upon the Fair Sex, is *Excessively*

use her *WIT* and *BEAUTY*.

O H the bright Image of your Lovely Face;

No Art can paint, nor Eloquence express!

Such are the Graces of your Wit and Youth,

The Muses Fiction cannot reach the Truth:

A perfect Picture who pretends to make,

From These his Features, and his Fire must take.

THIS is a powerful Battery, and directly pointed at

your *Weak-part*. 'Tis this disposes you to give a

free and willing Ear to all that is said to you; 'tis this

makes a Breach as great as a Lover would desire. Then

they tell you, how fading Beauty is; and that in a few

it will undiscerned, steal away.

YMPHS that now are in your Prime,

Make, O make good use of Time;

Each Minute hastens your decay,

Beauty, like Time, flies fast away.

IF you would know how Youth doth pass,

Look on the Dial of your Face;

Where, tho' no sudden Change is found,

Yet still the Sun is moving round.

But when it comes to be full Noon,

The Day grows short, and Night comes soon;

The Sun steals off by slow Degrees,

And Beauty fails, tho' no one sees.

LIGHT'S Shades do pass, and Day comes on,

But Beauty has no second Dawn;

The Sun returns, but Beauty never,

When Beauty sets, it sets for ever.

NOTHING is more sure, than that Beauty is decayed by Time, and ruined by Age; but why then should it fully'd, by Dishonour? (For that is the design of these triegling Sparks.) If Honour be one of those Endowments which most adorn the Body, why should she that's beloved for her Beauty, expose her self to the loss of it, merely to gratify the *Loose Desires* of one, who for his own selfish Ends, uses all the Means imaginable to make her lose it. Let the Fair Ones remember, that Honour and Vertue are the Ornaments of the Soul, and that Body that's destitute of them, cannot be esteemed Beautiful, tho' Naturally it be so. A Woman that is not modest, let her be never so Beautiful, will never be constantly loved by any Man. For no one will love long, what he does not Esteem, and nothing is perfectly loved, but what is thought to be perfect, which is the Privilege of VERTUE.

IN the next Place, Gifts are another Bait scarcely resistible: For Women, (especially those that are Handsome) love to go Gayly; and Richly dress'd, be they never so Chaste and Vertuous; and if she has Power to overcome this Temptation, there is scarce any other that will do.

THE Poets relate a Story of *Attalanta*, who had vowed her Virginity; only this Condition she proposed to her Wooers, That they should run a Race with her Unarmed, and if they should be allowed to have a Dart, and if she out-ran them she should kill them with her Dart, but he that out-ran her should have her to Wife; now when she had been the Desire of many Wooers, *Hippamenes* fell in Love with her; but not daring to Trust his Feet, he besought the Goddess *Venus* to help him, who gave him Three Golden Apples, and taught him how he should use them: Whereupon he undertook the Race, and when he saw that she was even with his Heels, and ready to catch him, he threw the Golden Apples Three several ways, a great way off, with whose Beauty she was so allured, that she could not refrain from gathering them up; the whilst *Hippamenes* won the Race, and her. The Moral is, That when no other ways can overcome the Affections of a Woman, Gold, Money, Gifts and Bribes have done it.

Such Sacred Power lies hidden in the Sand,
That glitters on the fam'd *Pactolus* Strand.
Gold is the Byass of the World we see,
And makes Men turn from all Indifferency;

It catches coyest Beauties in the Snare,

And strangely melts the Frosty Usurer.

W H E N the Incautious Virgin is thus prepar'd by her
 lover's *Praises* and *Gifts*; then he pursues her with *Praises*,
Tears, *Promises*, *Oaths* and *Flatteries*. He pretends
 to see in her so many *Perfections*, he knows not which to
 admire most.

A T H O U S A N D Beauties in thy Face I see,

A Thousand Graces only found in thee;

My Fancy to distinguish them's perplex'd,

This Minute *This* prefers, and *that* the next;

Both in another Excellence I lose,

And where 'tis all Perfection, cannot chuse.

A Y, he assures her it's impossible for any one to look
 on her, but he must of Necessity *Love* her.

O H Lovely Maid! thou sooner may'st command

The restless Waves to sleep upon the Sand;

Despair may sooner think Complaint in vain,

Pleasure be sooner reconcil'd to Pain.

Pride may grow humble, Envy gen'rous prove,

Than all that see thee would forbear to Love.

H E pretends he cannot forbear thinking of her. Divine
 affections Day nor Night, and that he cannot rest in his
 bed for dreaming on her.

W H E N Sleep, which only gives the Wretched Rest,

Relieves the Sorrow of my Lab'ring Breast;

I view with Joy, the Visionary Charms,

And strive to clasp thee in my empty Arms:

I call my *Love*! and waking in the Fright,

The Vision flies, and I am lost in Night.

H E insinuates, that nothing in the World is so irksome
 as Absence.

S O much my Eyes to Gaze on thee delight,

'Tis Death to be a Minute from thy Sight:

I N Sum, If she doth but relate a Story, repeat a Copy
 of Verses, read a Novel, or the like, he pretends he's Ra-
 vish'd with Delight in the hearing of it.

C A T C H the Musick from her darling Tongue,

My Ravish'd Soul on ev'ry Accent hung;

I curse the Minutes that they roll'd so fast,

And wish'd the darling Theam would ever last;

To ev'ry Word with Pleasure I attend,

And heard her with regret, her Story end.

The Woman's Almanack, 1708.

These are the *Wiles* and *Stratagems* laid to betray the *Fair*; These are the *Chief* of those *Methods* that are made use of to *Steal* their *Honour*, and *Despoil* them of their *Innocence*;

Thus the *fly* *Monsters* of the *Wood* beguile their heedless *Prey*; and while they kill 'em, smile;
The *Bassisk*, with *poison'd* *Glances* kills,
The *Crocodile*, her *fraudful* *Tears* distills;
Unweary *Passengers* they thus *Decoy*,
And *fawn* on those, they *purpose* to *destroy*.

AS for those that pretend *Honourable* *Love*, with a *Design* to marry the *Beloved*, these are so far from being *unwarrantable*, that most of them are *commendable*; it is the *Designing* *Sparks* this *Discourse* is levelled at; the *Fair-Ones* knowing beforehand, what *Artifices* are used towards their *Ruin*, they may stand upon their *Guard*, and *Countermin*e all their *Designs*, always remembering, that

ONE Spark of *Evil* having *Seiz'd* the *Soul*,

Soon spreads such *Flames*, as *nothing* can *contribut*.

IN my last, I sat down Two *Arithmetical* *Questions*. The *Age* of the *Person* in the *Second* *Question*, is 80 *Years*. But the first *Question* was sadly printed, a *Month* being put down for a *Minute*; I have therefore here repeated it again with *Four* more, which I have received from several *Parties* of the *Kingdom*.

LAST Year likewise you had Four *Enigma's*, the first whereof was there explained, being the *Twelfth* in Order since the Publication of this *Diary*; of the other Three, the *Thirteenth* is *Barly*; the *Fourteenth* a *Skatow*, and the *Fifteenth* a *Bell*. I have in this presented you with *Four* more; but because the *Nineteenth* is so plain, that any one may tell it at first reading, I shall not therefore explain any of them till next Year.

ALL Three *Enigma's* in my last, were found out by Mr. Tho. Cook, of *Exon*, by a Gentleman in *Medbury* *Devonshire*, by one who styles himself *Leander*, by *J. H.* *wards*, by a Lady, who writes her self *Emilia*; by *A. B.* and *S. H.* The *12th*. and *13th*. were explain'd by Mr. *White*, Mr. *Sparkenboe*, Mrs. *Miller*, and others, I have likewise received several Others, which I am forced to defer till my next: But if some Persons find themselves disappointed in that they have not their *Verses* and *Enigma's* here inserted, let them thank themselves; for I am resolved (as I have sever

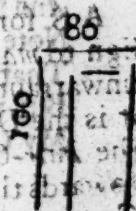
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Arithmetical Question 1.

IN how long time would a Million of Millions of Money
Counting, supposing One hundred pounds to be Counted
every Minute without Intermission, and the Year to consist
65 Days, 5 Hours, 43 Minutes?

Question 2.

A GENTLEMAN a Garden had,
Five-score foot Long, and four-score Broad,
A Walk of Equal breadth, half Round
He made, that took up half the Ground;
(The Figure in the Margin see.)
How wide's the Walk pray tell to me?



Question 3.

IF Thirteen Tun of Claret Wine, cost nineteen English
Pounds;
How many Pints of the same Wine, is worth a
Thousand Crowns?

Question 4.

If thirteen Marks and Fourteen Groats, buy Fifteen
Loads of Hay;
How many Pounds, with Sixteen Crowns, for Ninety
Loads will pay?

Question 5.

When first the Marriage knot was ty'd
Betwixt my Wife and me,
Mine Age did Hers as far exceed
As Three times three, doth Three:

But after Ten and half ten Years

We Man and Wife had been,

Her Age came up as near to mine

As Eight is to Sixteen.

Now tell me, if you can, I pray

What was our Age o' th' Marriage Day?

E. N. I. G. M. A.

MY Birth is mean, my Bulk is small,
Yet by my Pow'r high Buildings fall.

I speak aloud, yet want a Tongue;
 Not Samson's Arm was half so strong;
 Like him, no Gates my Progress stay;
 And by my Death I thousands Slay:
 I seldom Wound till I am Dead,
 And e'er I win the Field am fled;
 No Feet I have yet swiftly Run,
 And never speak till I'm undone.
 With Clouds the troubled Air I fill,
 And seldom touch the Wretch I Kill;
 Note but my Habit, you would Swear,
 That I some Country Parson were;
 But when I take my Soldier's hue
 My Colours then are Red and Blew.

ENIGMA 17.

I WITH a Vizard-Mask am Born,
 To shew my Face to th' World I scorn;
 And tho' the curious Searchers strive
 Me of my Vizard to deprive,
 Altho' they bite their Nails and Frown,
 Long as I can, I'll keep unknown.
 Nor am I without cause thus Shy,
 For when bold Mortals me descry,
 I in that very Moment Die.
 Oft times my Father is a Man,
 But sometimes not, for Woman can
 Beget me, but he't He or She
 Who e'er begets, doth bring forth me,
 My passage also into Light
 Is to all others opposit,
 For I Minerva-like do come
 Forth from the Head, the Nobler Womb.
 A Race so Ancient, scarce another
 Can boast of; for my Eldest Brother
 Did (as unquestion'd Writers show)
 Flourish three thousand Years ago;
 He that *Philistines* did Subdue,
 And so hope I to be Victorious over you.

ENIGMA 18.

I LIVE in all things, nothing Lives in me;
 I serve all Master'd, Master all I free:

The Woman's Almanack 1708.

And whilst a Servant, all Mens Love I have,
When Master grown, am chaced as the Grave,
And quite as Merciless, I should do Part,
For all my Servants surely Beggars are,
I'm us'd by all to keep my Natures Frame,
If not well us'd, I do destroy the same,
If I am Starv'd, the Universe must fall,
And if Full-fed, I shall Subvert it all,
Of times content to serve at Board and Bed,
At other times lift up my tow'ring Head,
Ev'n to the Clouds; at such a height I grow,
As if I never thought of being Low:
Tho' for the most part I am kept in awe,
Ne'er being useful, but when I am so.

ENIGMA

WHEN Pale *Lucina* Governess of Night,
Had given way to the approach of Light,
And welcome Dame *Aurora* newly Born,
Open'd the Crimson Curtains of the Morn:
Young *Astrophel* advanc'd his lovely Crook,
And to a Verdant Mead drove down his Flock;
Where beautiful *David* all alone
Was to the Woods and Fountains making Moan,
(Only a little pretty charming Boy
Shar'd in her Grief, and bore her Company)
Fair *Shepherdess* (that *Astrophel*) what Mean
These Sighs, these Groans, this Melancholy Scene?
What makes you thus hang down your drooping Head?
Have you an Husband, or a Sister Dead?
For surely nothing less could make you tear,
With raging Passion, thus your flowing Hair
NO, Courteous *Astrophel*, I never had
An Husband or a Sister, (Oh I'm Mad!)
When e'er I think this *Boy's Mother* Lay,
In my Dear Mothers Womb Shepherd away!
I've told the Cause of all my Grief and Woe,
And Vow what Kin this Boy's to me, you'll quickly know.

ENIGMA

I AM the Parent which to Truth gives Birth,
Th' Allayer of Immoderate Grief and Mirth:
Revenge and Malice often I make Tame,
And turn the Lion to the harmless Lamb.
Deep Secrets I reveal, and what to Sigh
Of Men is Hid, I surely bring to Light.
I'm both the Child and Heav'ns Companion,
Began and Travail with the Sun and Moon,
In motion ever, rest not Day or Night,
Hold the same Course whether't be Dark or Light,
No Storms or Sunshine make me mend my Race,
But Constant always, hold an equal Race.
E'er since the World's Creation tho' I be,
And am grown Old, tis still I hope to see.

My

The Woman's Almanack, 1708.

My self I Go before, and Follow too,
By my own Footsteps, I my self Pursue.
And what's most strange, whereas Nothing am I,
Yet ev'ry Day I'm Born, and ev'ry Day I Die.

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